

# Topological Analysis Of The Electron Density Through The Bader Theory

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## *Syllabus:*

- . Basic concepts of the Bader theory
- . Implementation of the topological analysis
- . Bader analysis in solid systems:
  - Charge
  - LDOS
- . Conclusion and Acknowledgements

# Bader Theory

## Basic Concepts

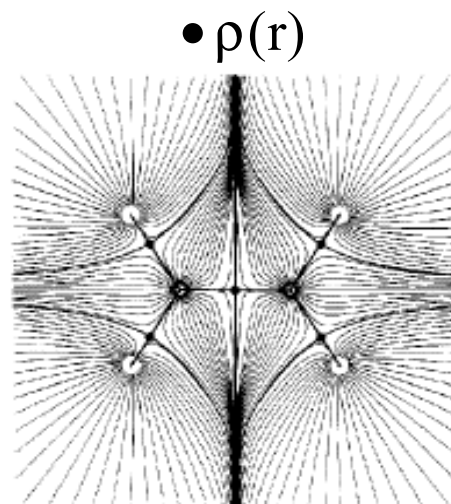
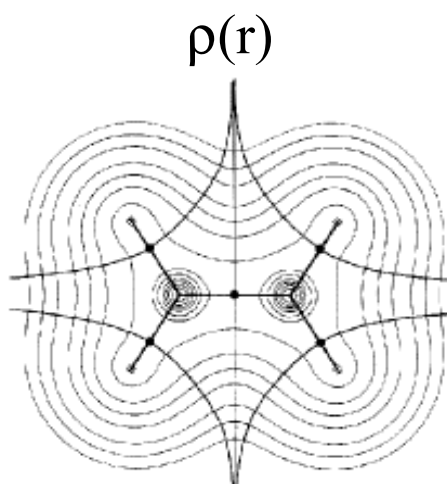
Define the charge of the atom-in-the molecule without ambiguity

Example :  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$

<http://www.chemistry.mcmaster.ca/faculty/bader>

Inter-atomic surfaces:  
zero flux condition

$$\nabla \rho(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{n}(\mathbf{r}) = 0$$



Bond-critical points :

$$\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r}_{\text{BCP}}) > 0 \quad // \text{ bond}$$

$$\nabla^2 \rho(\mathbf{r}_{\text{BCP}}) < 0 \quad \perp \text{ bond}$$

- Integration of  $\rho(\mathbf{r})$  inside atomic basins yields charge  $Q$
- Integration of wave functions yields LDOS

Bonds are defined on the basis of the electron distribution : no arbitrary cut-off

Inspection of  $\rho(\mathbf{r}_{\text{BCP}})$  gives information on the ionic/covalent nature of the bond

# The Implementation of The Bader theory

- **Input**

- ABINIT => valence density output file
- FHI98PP => core density files

- **Implementation**

- 3D real space interpolation scheme based on the cubic splines in 1D
- Independent handling of the core and valence density

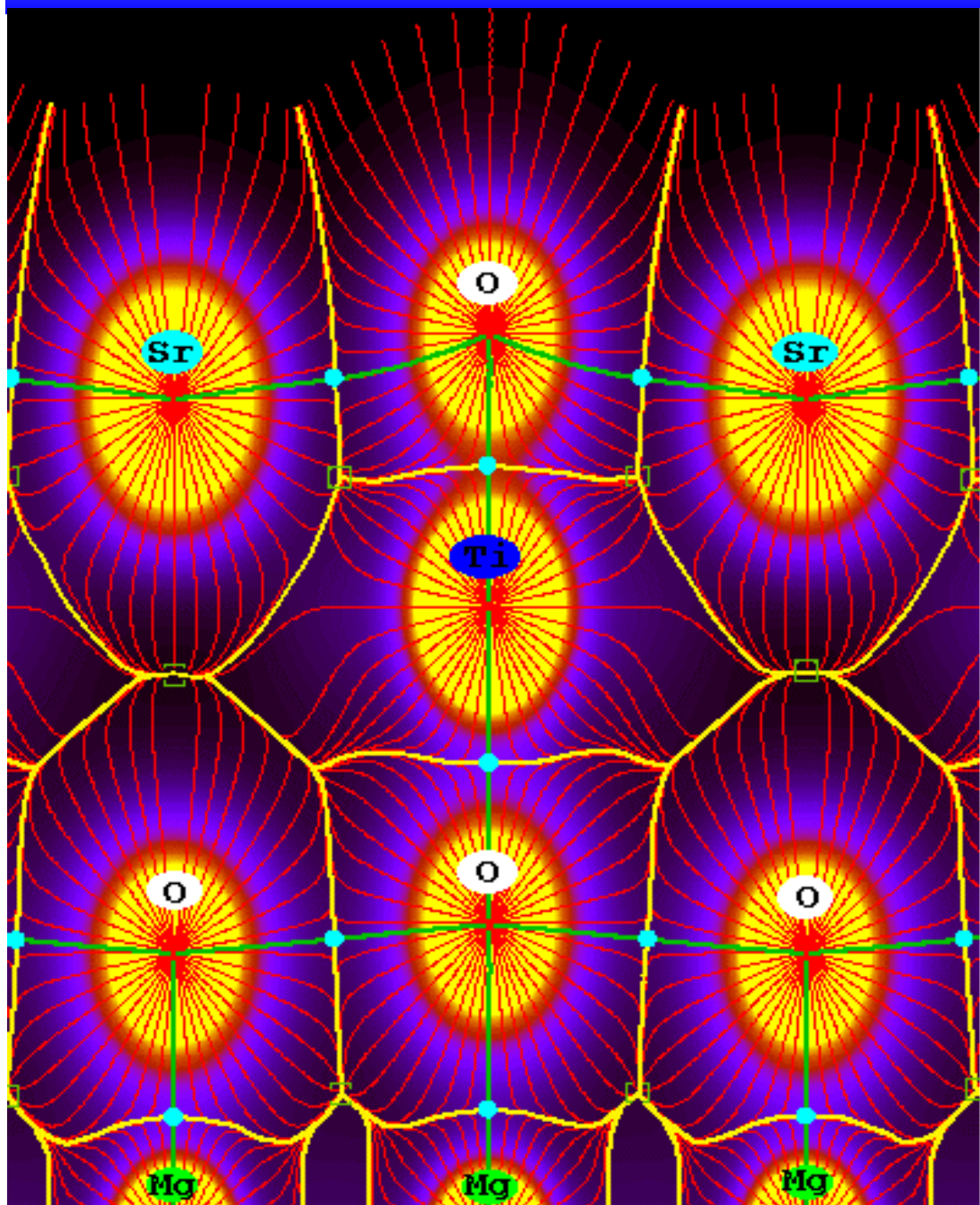
- **Algorithm (to be repeated for each atom)**

- CP searching - Popellier algorithm :  
nucleus => (3,-1) =>(3,1)=>(3,3)
- Determination of the Bader radius as a function of the polar and azimuthal angles (starting near the CP) – the procedure taking most of the time!
- Integration of the charge (or other quantities) inside the Bader surface

Note: there may be atom-like attractors even in absence of nuclei (ex: O vacancies in oxides).

# Bader Analysis

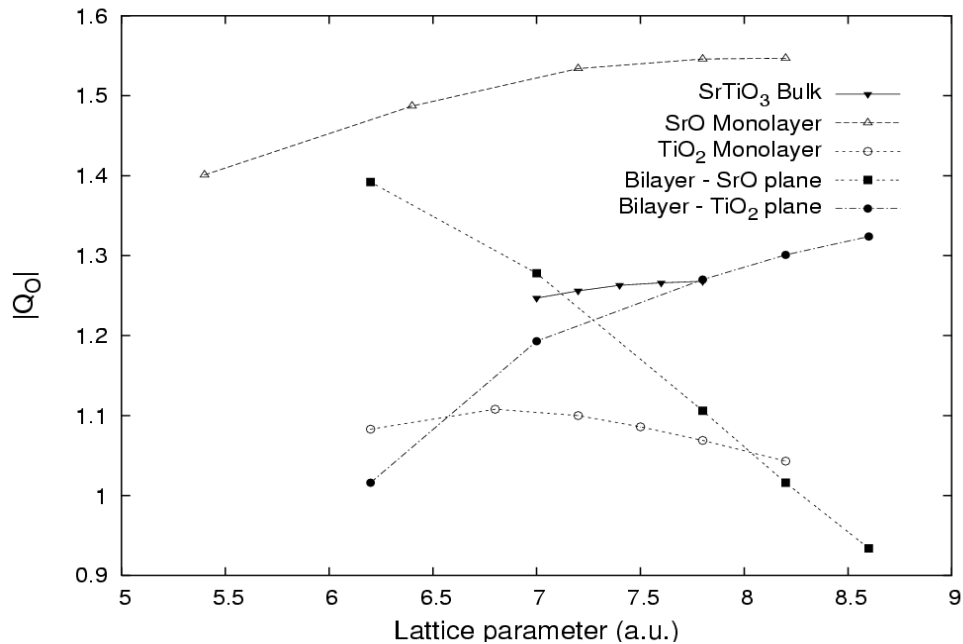
SrO-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MgO(001) – (110) plane



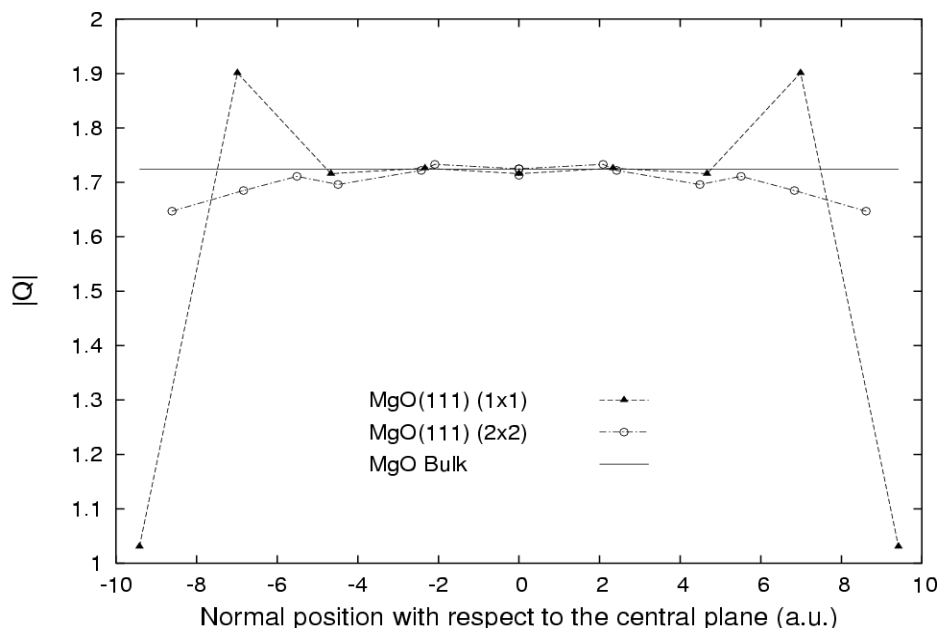
# Bader Charge

## some examples

### Charge of Oxygen in different environments

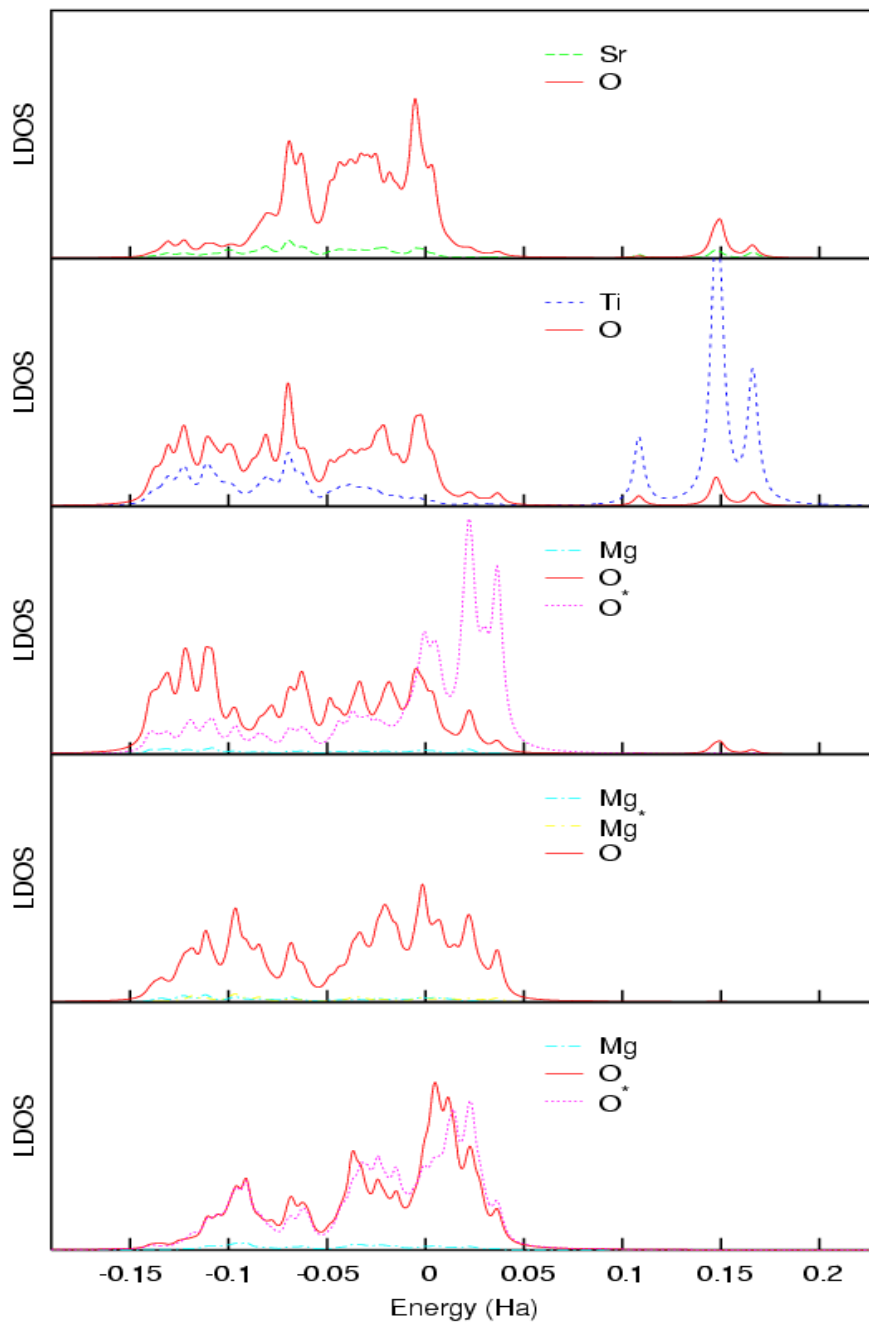


### Variation of the charge at the surface - MgO(111)



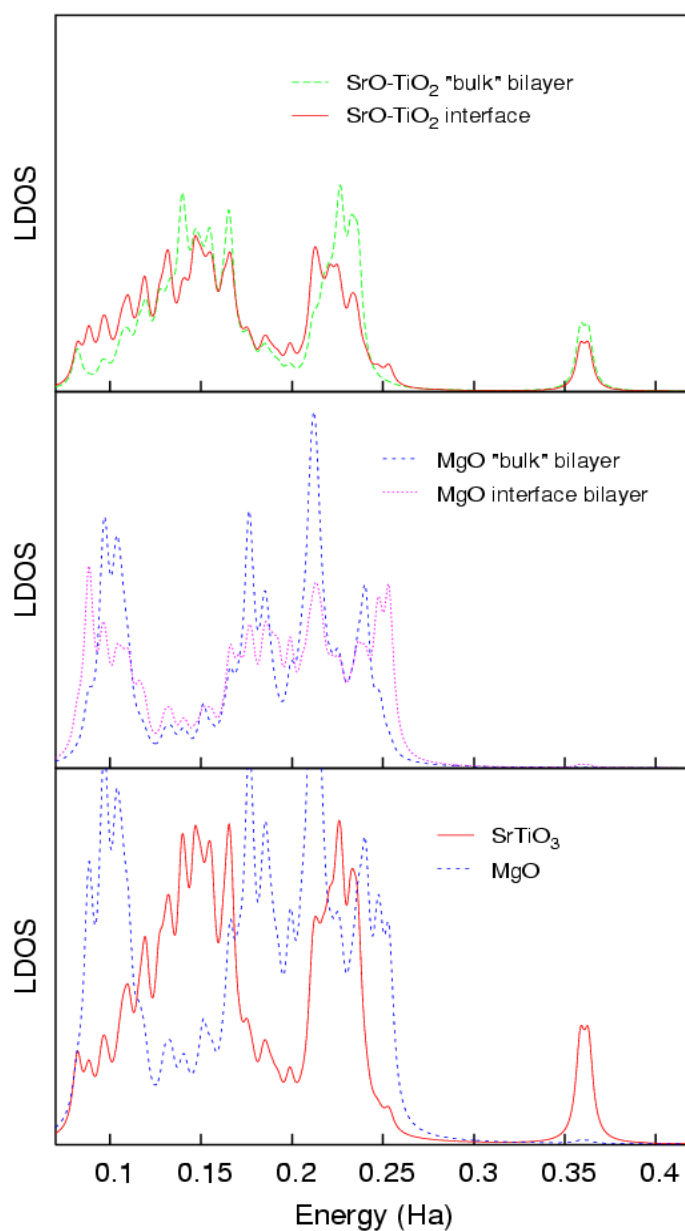
# LDOS Of The Bader Atom

## SrO-TiO<sub>2</sub>-MgO(3) -LDOS analysis



# Band-offset Analysis (preliminary results)

## SrTiO<sub>3</sub>-MgO(001) Interface (7+7 superlattice)



# Conclusion

## Implemented in ABINIT:

- Critical point analysis
- Determination of the Bader surface
- Calculation of the Bader charges and the volume of the atomic basins

## Developments

- LDOS analysis
- Visualisation

## Acknowledgments

- Javier D. Fuhr and Jorge O. Sofo for providing the original code (for the output of WIEN)
- Xavier Gonze for help with the implementation to ABINIT
- All ABINIT group for the invitation!